

### **Amendments to the Specification:**

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 24 as follows:

At step 150 a determination is made as to whether or not the initial ontology model is suitable for embedding both the source and target data schema. If so, logic passes directly to step 170. Otherwise, at step 160 a common ontology model is built. If an initial ontology model was exported, then the common ontology is preferably ~~build~~ built by editing the initial ontology modal; specifically, by adding classes and properties thereto. Otherwise, the common ontology model is built from scratch. It may be appreciated that the common ontology model may be built automatically with or without user assistance.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 15, line 1 as follows:

Reference is now made to FIG. 5, which is a first simplified illustration of a mapping from an RDBS into an ontology model, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Shown in FIG. 5 is a table 500, denoted T1, having four columns denoted C1, C2, C3, and C4. Also shown in FIG. ~~[[1]]~~ 5 is an ontology model 550 having a class denoted K1 and properties P1, P2, P3, and P4 defined on class T1. The labeling indicates a mapping from table T1 into class K1, and from columns C1, C2, C3, and C4 into respective properties P1, P2, P3, and P4.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 7 as follows:

- Coherence schema ~~2080~~ 1080: The label identifying the RDBS that is displayed on the Mapping Tab in Coherence. This field is optional; if left blank, the Oracle schema name will be used.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 20, line 11 as follows:

Reference is now made to FIGS. 11A – 11R, which are illustrations of ~~a~~ for transforming data from one XML schema to another using the Coherence software application, in accordance with a preferred embodiment of the present invention. Shown in FIG. 11A is a window with package view of an Airline Integration ontology model in its left ~~pane~~ pane. The left pane displays classes from a fundamental package. A class Date is shown highlighted, and its properties are shown in the right pane. Fundamental packages are used for standard data types. Shown in FIG. 11B is a window with a hierarchical view of the Airline Integration ontology model in its left pane. The left pane indicates that FrequentFlyer is a subclass of Passenger, Passenger is a subclass of Person, and Person is a subclass of Being. The right pane displays general information about the class FrequentFlyer.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 33, line 18 as follows:

It is noted that Table S<sub>4</sub> is not required in the SQL. When applied to the following sample source data, Tables XXVII, XXIX, and XXX, the above SQL query produces the target data in Table XXXI.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 119, line 1 as follows:

Suppose that the properties of  $\langle fu \rangle$  are listed in an all complex-type in the target schema. Assume again, as above, that  $foo$  is mapped to an ontological class  $Foo$ , with each of  $bar_i$  mapped to a property,  $Foo.bar_i$ . ~~Assume~~ Assume further that the source XML schema has an Xpath pattern  $foo$  that maps to the ontological class  $Foo$ , with further children patterns  $foo/barr1$ ,  $foo/barr2$ , etc., mapping to the relevant property paths.